

DAILY CONFEDERATE.

A. M. GORMAN & CO., Proprietors.

DAILY EDITION, for 5 months.....	\$15
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TRI-WEEKLY, for 6 months.....	5
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WEEKLY EDITION, for 6 months.....

No subscriptions received in any other terms than the above, nor for longer or shorter period.

From the Richmond Dispatch of Monday.

Additional from the North.

From latest Northern papers we gather some interesting intelligence, which we give below:

PLOT TO LIBERATE CONFEDERATE OFFICERS.

The fact that six hundred Confederate officers were sent to Hilton Head on the Crescent City, to be placed under guard in Morris Island, has been stated. A letter in the New York Times gives the following incident of the same:

OLD SERIES, VOL V.

Sequoia's Brigade.

Great injustice seems to have been done to this brigade in connection with the recent brilliant victory at Reams' Station. The following account of the battle by the late Junior Editor of the Milton Chronicle, Capt. T. C. Evans, to that paper, will explain the part taken by Sequoia's brigade in the affair, and may account for the injustice which surely was not intended. The writer was in the battle with the brigades:

CAMP NEAR PETERSBURG, VA., Aug. 27, 1864.

I was in all the fighting at Reams' Station. The enemy's works were the last charge made by us when it was nearly dark, consequently it has not been reported. Cook and Kirkland had led me in and Sequoia's brigade finished the charging by hurling the scudettes from the Railroad where they were strongly fortified and were advancing on us with an ensuing fire. The main work which was twice assaulted by two brigades was charged by the 12th N. C. with its squad of men. We flushed the Yankees in the opening of the fight, (the 12th opening the ball) — the 13th stood in close pursuit of the enemy's skirmishers, who took refuge in their line of works and, heading ahead like bloodhounds, they made for the works — the rest of the Brigade, in due course to orders was in line in the rear of a pine forest, waiting to be formed for the charge, but the 13th rushed ahead in spite of orders to halt — about forty of them running full-dressed towards the works, and yelling and shouting like Indians — they actually got within a stone's throw of the works, when the whole Yankee line opened a tremendous volley upon them.

When the Admiral saw the Crescent making inland, she showed lights and sent no rockets, of which the major to k. no notice, although he was informed that signals were being made. The Crescent was around at nearly low tide; consequently at high water she was enabled to go ashore. While the vessel was ashore, it is reported that one of the prisoners, Lieutenant Jonathan Woodford, jumped overboard, and swam by swimming, although the captain of the guard suspected that he was concealed on board the vessel — Both the captain and mate were arrested, and the latter was put in irons by General Foster. It is thought that the rebel officers bribed the mate to turn the steamer ashore, but as to that matter, as well as other matters attending the whole affair, we shall be better informed when the Board of Inquiry, about to be convened, shall have made their report.

At present the subject is too delicate to warrant speculation, and I am unwilling that the parties under arrest should be made to bear the burden of an unfavorable opinion until the facts of the case are proven against them. As to the guard, they were ready to a man to do their duty to the fullest extent. A strict eye was kept on them and preparations were made to shoot the first rebel who should attempt to escape. The guard was composed principally of the One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Ohio Regiment — hundred day men, and were then serving on the occasion, their time of enlistment having expired on the 23d instant. The Admiral signified to a guard at in the vicinity, which gunboat ran up near the Crescent as possible, in order to repel any attack that the rebels might make to the shore. Fortunately for the rebels no hostile demonstrations were made. One of the prisoners said since stated that if the vessel had remained a ground as hour or two longer a considerable force of cavalry would have come down to assist the prisoners in escaping. The prisoners and all officers ranking from colonel downwards

YANKEE VIEW OF THE INTERNAL SUPPLY OF DIXIE.

A Yankee who has conversed with some of Sherman's raiders who escaped, thus writes their impressions of "Dixie" as he calls it:

All efforts in representing the Confederacy to be agriculturally in a flourishing condition. The whole land is fat with corn and plenteous with pork of all kinds, while negroes are huddled in only less abundance than mules and horses. The region which they penetrate is level and exceedingly fertile; the women are described as no longer the canot, yellow, whining creatures whom we see in Northern Georgia, but rather defiant and resolute towards the Yankees; but the men are also lustily swiney of the country. The vast tract stretching mile after mile, unbroke by the roadside, formerly devoted to cotton, now flourishes with corn, the government allows only a quarter of an acre of cotton per hand. Georgia alone has enough corn in cultivation to subist the whole rebel army for a year. They found considerable old corn, and plenty of porkstreaked celars in tanks. At Madison they discovered five hundred sacks of genuine Rio coffee, and large quantities of dried shoes, made of tan coir cloth.

In short, the rebels have of imported luxuries but little to spare; but of the substances—the material for sturdy muscle and the basis of hard fighting—they have an abundant supply.

But seriously considered, the South is described as being as given you, and as cheerless as it is otherwise prosperous. The absence of nearly every adult white man from the household, and the reduction but tides of negroes give an air of desolate desolation to the whole land, which is described as something appalling. We who are near to the army miss nothing, but they waste for days through a great desert. Every one between sixteen and sixty-five is put into the army; it is one coney, — they found a gravitated party, who told them there were but two white male persons old enough to be called men in the country.

We captured about 2700 prisoners. 11 cannons, nine pieces of artillery, several colors, and small arms, knapsacks, &c., in abundance. Our loss was about 700.

Among the casualties in the 18th, I regret to announce the death of private David Long, of Company A, and son of our Senator elect, Wm. Lowry, Esq. David was a good soldier, brave and gallant, and fell nobly battling for all that is dear to man.

T. C. —

WAR ON WOMEN AND CHILDREN.—One of the first ladies of the land went to the scoundrel Hunter to ask him for a guard to protect her house. He told her to go home, for he had determined to burn the house; but when he intended to burn every house within five miles of any spot at which any of his men had been bushwhacked. She said: "Sirius, General you cannot be in earnest in saying that you intend that women and children are to suffer such a calamity—in addition to all besides that the natural consequence of war?" He replied in these remarkable words: "I do intend that the women shall suffer; I organized this raid for that special purpose; the women of the South are the lie ds that have kept us in this war; they have thrust their fathers, sons, and brothers into the rebel army, and have ensured everything that could incite the men to go on with the war, and I intend to crush the proud, rebellious spirit of you Virginians. I am coming back to burn your grain fields, to make a desert of the pride of the earth, to desolate your country, and to starve women and children, but what they shall come back to their lawful Government—the best Government on the face of the earth!"

Let any man read this, and say that vengeance is not a holy duty on our part.—Rockmond Dispatch.

SAM, what will you charge me for your dog kennel for a month?

Well, Bill, as we're all brothers now, I'll let you have it for six hundred dollars.

THE DAILY CONFEDERATE RATE.

RALEIGH, N. C., THURSDAY, SEPT'R 8, 1864.

VOL. I.—No. 192.

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The Confederate.

D. K. MCRAE, A. M. GORMAN,
EDITORS

All letters on business of the Office, &c., to be
directed to A. M. GORMAN & CO.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1864.

This moment the armies of the Confederacy sustain disaster, the popular heart seems to sink—men grow gloomy and dispirited, and give up all for lost. While the very army itself, wherein the disaster occurs, maintains its confidence unabated, a dull, sluggish, stagnant pool of despondency settles over all, in their rear; and except the few debased wretches who hide under a thin guise their real satisfaction at their country's defeat, one meets nothing but a fixed gloom. The fall of Atlanta is not a success—at least to our army—nay, it is a reverse, and a very grievous reverse; but it no more brings the downfall of our cause than did the fall of Vicksburg, Fort Donelson, Nashville, New Orleans, Brownsville, or Newbern. One of the very most important successes of the enemy has been the capture of Newbern. It has never been appreciated by either government. But even the capture of Newbern did not destroy the Confederacy, though it commanded some of the greatest and most worthy of its citizens and citizens. It took away from us our book, which we are fain to believe were this, under favor of our introduction, may be a distinguished sister of the loyal league of New York, and perhaps with kids as white as Gees. John A. Dix's may be his partner in many a favorite quiet. She was a valuable, buxom woman, and if she should set up for herself in Fifth Avenue, (and she is naturally as smart as Gees. Dix the best day he ever saw) we will stake her dinner attainments against the best "shady's" of them all, if she can find time enough from her morning receptions to do her own cooking. Is the highest branch of sentimental dishes she is perfect. Edward Everett never relished his own alken oratory, half so much as he would one of her "plumbings."

We have borne up against her loss; and we don't see any necessity for caring in at the fall of Atlanta. What is the fall of Atlanta? It is a folly and a fault! At any point between Dalton and that place, there was better fighting ground than immediately around the city. Why the retreat? It is not the way that nations have heretofore fought for territory. It is said that Johnston had, in point of numbers, twenty thousand men, and, therefore, an army indecisive. "Why give up Atlanta?" Why the Kennesaw Mountain? Why the banks of the Etowah and that other unspillable and unconquerable river name? Why permit Sherman to cross the Chattahoochee along with our own army? Is warfare so changed, the art and science of it, that armies can bridge themselves over illimitable space and never be compelled to fight a decisive combat?—Such strategy is not known in Europe. Flank—everything is flank. If a half dozen prowling yankees, seeking to desert, get on one side of a brigade or division, in order more easily to get into our lines, we are immediately flanked—and the brigade or division falls back according to science.

But sad is this disaster, if Georgia is true to herself it can be converted into a trifling advantage. In 1850 Georgia had 260,000 male population: she had increased twenty percent in the preceding decade: she has increased much over this in the decade preceding 1861. It would be fair to estimate her male population when this war began at four hundred thousand. Of this, she has furnished perhaps one hundred thousand. Is it unreasonable to suppose that, besides her non-combatants, but for emergency—capable population, she can put in the field to day thirty thousand men, full able to fight? If she can, she can furnish force enough to Hood to "flank" Sherman back to Kentucky, or else to sit down on his communications and starve him until his stomach would ache with an intensity equal to the ailing of the hearts that he has broken.

Everything for Georgia depends on the manhood of her people. She has got the people; they may be found in every town, just like they may be found in North Carolina—able-bodied men, strutting her streets and basking in her towns—fellow who have had their property preserved for the whole war, and who have never struck a blow, except the blows which, like cowards from behind, they have struck against their own country, just as their kindred have done in North Carolina. Where is the Georgia Platform and Governor Brown, that brawling humbug of States Rights? Where is his States' Rights, or the power that makes right, now? If he had been less a martlet—more on the platform of the Confederacy—more inclined to adjoint the Executive of the nation, and to strengthen the hands of the Confederate government, than to be everlasting making points and issues, Georgia would not to-day have been obliged to beg her neck to the tread of the invader, seated in her very midst. Nor would this have been the case if example had been made of traitors and traitors. If the public sentiment had forced them away, Georgia would have been better off. The day will come, when our views will be recognized. It may be too late. The great fault of the Confederacy to this time, has been "the late."—But for this we would have had Forts Monroe, a navy; and but for this we wouldn't have a tory in the land.

The News.

We received full mails yesterday, from the North and South, but they bring us little news. Around Petersburg they are expecting a move of the enemy. From the Valley we have nothing of consequence, while the Macon, Georgia, papers seem to know less of the situation of things there than we do. The Telegraph, of the 6th, not being advised as to whether Atlanta had really been evacuated or not—when a day or two before that, we were in possession of Gen. Hood's official dispatch, announcing that the evacuation occurred early last week.

Well, we can't manufacture news, and have to be satisfied with what is furnished us—such as it is, will be found in other columns. P. S.—The dispatch from Gen. Hood that the enemy have left his front and retreated to Atlanta, insinuates the hope that a "fire in the rear" has started the old sinner; and that he may be forced in turn to evacuate Atlanta or be cut off from his line of communication.

Spirit of the Richmond Press.

With regard to the evacuation of Atlanta, the *Examiner* thinks that the instant the enemy were permitted to cross the Chattahoochee and approach its suburbs, the question of its defense became a difficult problem. As regards the effect of its fall, that paper considers that it will encourage the enemy; but as regards our own people, far from dispiriting us, should but nerve us to renewed activity and exertion.

On the same subject, the *Examiner* attributes the fall of Atlanta to the removal of Gen. Johnston. It was that paper, we believe, which at the time stated that General Johnston was removed at a period when he was about securing success. If such are the facts, save us from such a victory in future.

The *Examiner* treats the fall of Atlanta as a long expected catastrophe—a catastrophe only in so far as it has caused the loss of an important point with regard to our railroad communications; but as we have lost no men or material, the disaster is looked upon as being lessened. The evacuation of Atlanta does not mean that the Army of Tennessee has suffered defeat; for the work of the enemy is to be gone over again. Gen. Hood presents to us the new position again a defiant front, and one which will not allow Sherman to move with impunity.

In his valued list of articles, embracing the fall of Atlanta, the *Dispatch* does not consider the operators which have brought about the evacuation by any means decisive of any question whatever. Hood's army still exists, and its spirit is still unbroken. Every step of Sherman's but leads him to further embarrassments, and should his retreat once begin there would be no end to his disasters.

The *Whig* says, we cannot agree with those of our contemporaries, who believe that the fall of Atlanta will necessarily consolidate the war spirit of all parties at the North—Such will undoubtedly be the effect in the Republican party, but in the Democratic the effect will be the reverse. The chief point of opposition to Lincoln, as set forth distinctly in the second resolution of the Chicago convention, was, "that the party in power seeks to continue this abominable experiment by just so much will the opposing party be forced to the policy of peace. The people of N. C. may well declare that, if the perpetration of the Republic is to be attained by war, it will be folly to discard an administration at the very moment when its members are broken shins. On the other hand, the Democrats will not bow down to discover that the occupation of Atlanta, so far from providing a speedy close to the war, causes only its prolongation, and that, too, under auspices not less adverse to the liberties of the Northern than of the Southern people. This will impel them to greater efforts and greater sacrifices, not of principle but of party selfishness, than they would otherwise have made.

For the Confederate.

Mrs. Morris: While the fair daughters of the Old North State, residing in the towns and villages along the different railroads have done, and are constantly doing, a great deal for the sick, wounded and destitute soldiers that pass over these lines, feeding them and cheering them with comfortable words and many amanuæstic, yet I must say, that the ladies of that town of Goldsboro', in the Wilmington and Weldon rail road, have gone a little ahead of their sisters at other points in providing solid comforts for the hungry soldiers who, sick and wounded, and often without money, are constantly passing from the battle-fields and hospitals to their homes in the different States. And I'll tell you why I say so.

They have an ample table under the railroad shed at Goldsboro', on which, upon the arrival of the trains, may be seen spread out a beautiful and varied feast—none of your scanty franks, but a feast—ham and cabbage, roast beef and bacon, chicken, vegetables of all kinds in season, pastry of various kinds, with butter-milk to match, and often topping off with melons and fruits in abundance. And these are not served in wooden tray and tin platters, but in genuine china and other fine ware, among which may be found after-taste and cut-glass ware, like we used to see them in the good old peace times at big dinners. Nor is this merely an occasional occurrence, but is what that have been seen every day for months back, and is likely to continue for months to come; for there is no sign yet of flagging or failing off. I speak of what I have seen and know, and not from hearsay; and although I am not a citizen of the town or country, I bear this willing and voluntary testimony to the rich benevolence of the ladies of Goldsboro' to our wounded soldiers, and rejoice to think that I am, at least, of the same State. Of the good ladies of Goldsboro', it may be said—"Though many daughters have done wisely," yet they have excelled them all. The wounded soldiers who fall into their hands, are as well off as if they had been killed on the battle-field, for they find themselves among, and in charge of, the angels, all the same.

TRAVELLER.

We record with pleasure the elegant musicense of the Ladies of Goldsboro'; and take pride in adding, as a just need to the Ladies of Raleigh, that we doubt if they are behind their sisters in any portion of the State. Their arrangements are systematic and not so showy as some others, but the sick, wounded and weary soldiers derive unspeakable advantage from their kindly ministrations.

From the Enquirer of Tuesday. The News.

FROM THE ARMY OF TENNESSEE.

An official dispatch from Gen. Hood, dated Lovejoy's, September 4th, states that the officers and men of the Army of Tennessee feel that every effort was made to hold Atlanta to the last; and that the army is not discouraged.

DEATH OF GENERAL JOHN H. MORGAN.

Authentic information was received in this city last night that the enemy surprised Greenville, Texas, on Sunday, killing General Morgan, and capturing all of his staff.

General Morgan's body was expected to arrive at Bristol last night. From this fact we infer that the enemy do not hold Greenville.

Greenville is fifty miles south west of Bristol, on the Virginia and East Tennessee Railroad, and about seventy miles from Knoxville.

FROM WESTERN VIRGINIA.

Capt. Hill, of Gen. Imboden's command, recently went to Huttonsville, Randolph County, Va., and captured at that place 96 horses and mules, and 60 prisoners, whom he paroled, not being able to bring them out with him. On his return he captured 12 more prisoners at Greencrater river. These last, with the horses and mules, have arrived at the headquarters of the command.

CHERRING NEWS FROM KENTUCKY.

Captain S. P. Cunningham, of Colonel Adams' regiment, arrived in the city yesterday from the new Military Department of Southern Kentucky, bringing the War Department the most cheering report of our practical results we have recently accomplished in that quarter, and the bright prospect that awaits the progress of our arms in the entire State. Colonel Johnson's movements have been dominated by the enemy a mere raid, and from the absence of direct advice we have been under a like impression heretofore. It appears, however, that a regular Military Department has been erected in Southern Kentucky, comprising an area of eight populous counties. It is supporting, and daily extending in bounds.

On entering the State Colonel Johnson issued the following address:

Citizen of Kentucky:

The sole native is now presented to you of entering either the Federal or Confederate army. All persons between the ages of seventeen and forty-five, who are not lawfully exempted, will be required to go into service at once.

You must now see that, after the sacrifice of all that free men should hold dear, to avoid this evil and to save your property, that the enemy has not been rendered secure, and you have not saved yourself, from the other, even by the sacrifice of principle and honor. Your country has been overrun by lawless bands, whose depredations are only equalled by the outrages of larger bands of the Federal army. Neither feel nor have any respect for the subversives, an you are plundered, robbed and murdered with impunity. How long do you intend this to continue? To what depths of degradation and shame are you to be reduced before you will loose the bonds of slavery and assert your rights as freemen?

Men of Kentucky! are you willing to see your families reduced to the level of your slaves? Mothers, can you realize an affiliation of your daughter with the African?

Young men! can you expect to have any claims to freedom, can you hope to share the daughters of this famed "Land of Beauty," while those gentle beings are subjected to the insults of Yankee hussars and negro troops? If not, they speedily seize the only way to bring you peace, liberty and honor. Too long have you listened to the siren song of the traitors of the country. Already too much has been sacrificed to no advantage. Your only hope of peace is in the success of the Southern armies! Not alone your liberties, but your lives are involved in this issue. The moderate Union men, the Democrat at the North, as well as the Southern soldier, will all owe their lives and liberties to this result. I appeal to you again as I did two years ago, to rally and strike a blow for the freedom of your country.

A. R. JOHNSON,
Commanding Confederate Forces.

In Southern Kentucky.

Recruits poured in from all quarters of the State—how many, it would not be prudent to say just now. It may be remarked, however, in this connection, that the bold colonel is now a brigadier.

It will be seen, from the subjoined order, that we do not intend to tolerate "neutrality" in the new department:

HEADQUARTERS DEPT. OF SOUTHERN KY.,

August 8th, 1864,

GENERAL ORDER.

No. 2.

In pursuance to General Orders from the War Department, Richmond, Virginia, I hereby order all citizens in this department, between the ages of seventeen (17) and forty-five (45), (who are not exempt from military duty,) to report to their county towns, or the nearest camp thereto, for duty as soldiers in the Confederate Army.

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